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OUTLOOK for U.S. Agricultural Exports

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board, Economic Research Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

ORIGINAL

December 2, 1986

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT VOLUME EXPECTED TO RISE IN FISCAL 1987

Led by lower prices, the volume of U.S. agricultural exports is expected to rise to 116.5 million tons in fiscal 1987, with most of the increase stemming from larger grain and cotton shipments. Export value may decline slightly to $26.0 billion as lower prices offset volume increases.

Record foreign wheat and coarse grain production and a potential rebound in foreign soybean harvests will constrain U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1987. The Soviet Union, a leading grain importer, appears to have harvested its biggest grain crop in 7 years. World grain trade is expected to remain comparatively low and strongly competitive, with exportable surpluses in many countries that are not traditional exporters.

U.S. agricultural imports are likely to drop for the first time in 4 years, but at $20.0 billion, will remain near the year-earlier record. Lower prices for coffee and other products will account for much of the decline. The U.S. agricultural trade balance is forecast to advance in fiscal 1987 to $6.0 billion.

Table 1--U.S. agricultural trade balance, fiscal 1981/82-1986/87

Item	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	Forecast 1986/87
	-- Billion dollars --					
Exports	39.1	34.8	38.0	31.2	26.3	26.0
Imports	15.5	16.4	18.9	19.7	20.9	20.0
Trade balance	23.6	18.4	19.1	11.5	5.4	6.0
	-- Million tons --					
Export volume	157.9	144.8	143.6	125.7	109.6	116.5

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	Page
U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT VOLUME EXPECTED TO RISE IN FISCAL 1987	1
Commodity Highlights	3
Economic Outlook	5
Regional Highlights	6

Tables

Table 1--U.S. agricultural trade balance, 1981/82-1986/87
Table 2--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, 1984-87
Table 3--U.S. agricultural exports: Volume by commodity, 1984-87
Table 4--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by region, 1984-87
Table 5--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity, 1984-87
Table 6--U.S. agricultural imports: Volume of selected commodities, 1984-87
Table 7--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by region, 1984-87

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Commodity Highlights

The volume of U.S. coarse grain exports in FY 1987 is forecast at 40.4 million tons, a gain of 11 percent. The value is expected to drop to $3.0 billion, the lowest since 1973. Shipments of corn, which account for about 85 percent of the coarse grain total, are likely to slip by almost $800 million. Record foreign coarse grain production will mean very little growth in world trade during fiscal 1987, but lower U.S. export prices are enhancing U.S. competitiveness. Latin America, Northern Africa, and other traditional U.S. customers will account for most of the forecast increase in U.S. sales. Exports to the USSR will likely drop further because of the larger Soviet crop.

U.S. wheat and flour exports for fiscal 1987 are forecast at $3.0 billion and 27.8 million tons. Record foreign wheat production and the largest Soviet grain crop since 1978/79 are sharply limiting the growth of world wheat trade, despite lower prices. In addition, large supplies held by the European Community (EC), Canada, Australia, and Argentina mean stiff competition for U.S. wheat. However, U.S. sales to several developing countries, especially in South America and North Africa, are expected to increase.

Rice exports are forecast at $500 million and 2.6 million tons. Stepped up demand from Brazil and the lower U.S. export prices permitted by the marketing loan provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 led to a considerable pickup in U.S. sales during the final months of fiscal 1986. Competitive U.S. prices will maintain strong sales in fiscal 1987 despite lower world imports and near-record foreign production.

The value of oilseed and oilseed product exports may drop 7 percent to $6.0 billion in fiscal 1987. While the volume of soybean exports is projected to show a small gain, shipments of soybean products could drop and the prices of all major oilseeds and products are likely to fall. World trade in soybeans and soybean meal is expected to show very little growth in 1986/87, and competition from Southern Hemisphere producers will increase in the spring, particularly if Brazil's crop recovers as expected from the effects of the 1985/86 drought.

U.S horticultural exports are forecast at $2.9 billion and 2.8 million tons in fiscal 1987, about $200 million above fiscal 1986. Shipments of nearly all commodities in the horticultural product sector are expected to increase. The lower value of the U.S. dollar in major markets such as Japan and Western Europe is an important reason for the gains. The new Targeted Export Assistance program should help exporters compete more effectively in crops such as walnuts, raisins, and apples.

Fiscal 1987 U.S. cotton exports are forecast to reach $1.7 billion and 1.4 million metric tons, up dramatically from last year's depressed levels. As with rice, the increase can be attributed to more competitive U S. prices which have stimulated sales to selected countries in the European Community, the Pacific Rim, North Africa, and the Southern Hemisphere.

U.S. fiscal 1987 tobacco exports are forecast at $1.4 billion, up slightly from the year-earlier level of $1.3 billion. Lower support prices and a recent buyout of government-held tobacco by U.S. tobacco companies at sharply reduced prices should assist U.S. exports this year.

Livestock, dairy and poultry exports are forecast to increase about $200 million from the fiscal 1986 level. Large beef shipments to Brazil, increased beef, poultry and egg exports to Japan, and exports of poultry to Egypt under the Export

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Table 2--Agricultural exports: Value by commodity 1984-87

Commodity	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Grains and feed	17.434	13.537	9.648	8.2
Wheat & flour	6.738	4.427	3.469	3.0
Rice	.897	.676	.648	.5
Coarse grains 1/	8.216	6.884	3.819	3.0
Corn	7.023	5.788	3.293	2.5
Oilseeds and products	8.774	6.365	6.439	6.0
Soybeans	5.734	3.876	4.168	4.0
Soybean cake and meal	1.181	.833	1.104	1.0
Soybean oil	.633	.558	.291	.2
Livestock products	3.460	3.308	3.525	3.7
Poultry & products	.413	.393	.455	.5
Dairy products	.397	.414	.432	.4
Horticultural products	2.606	2.607	2.667	2.9
Tobacco	1.433	1.588	1.318	1.4
Cotton & linters	2.405	1.967	.692	1.7
Seeds	.320	.343	.357	.4
Sugar & tropical products	.789	.769	.788	.8
Total	38.033	31.184	26.319	26.0

Table 3--U.S. Agricultural exports: Volume by commodity 1984-87

Commodity	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987 Forecast
	--Million metric tons--			
Wheat	41.700	28.523	25.511	26.5
Wheat flour	1.071	.718	1.137	1.3
Coarse grains 1/	55.546	55.362	36.293	40.4
Corn	46.985	46.395	31.136	33.0
Feeds, ingredients & fodders	6.845	6.395	8.218	8.5
Rice	2.293	1.972	2.382	2.6
Soybeans	19.265	16.621	20.107	20.7
Soybean cake & meal	4.862	4.460	5.450	5.4
Soybean oil	.828	.753	.571	.5
Sunflowerseed	.995	.999	.374	.4
Sunflowerseed oil	.188	.130	.205	.1
Other oilcakes & meals	.198	.149	.138	.1
Beef, pork & variety meats	.394	.395	.413	.4
Poultry meat	.226	.234	.264	.3
Animal fats	1.379	1.217	1.306	1.3
Tobacco	.227	.257	.224	.2
Cotton & linters	1.509	1.317	.517	1.4
Horticultural products	2.853	2.659	2.742	2.8
Other	3.195	3.558	3.738	3.7
Total	143.574	125.719	109.639	116.5

1/ Includes corn, oats, barley, sorghum, rye, and products.

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Enhancement Program are the primary reasons for the increase. Livestock and products shipments are forecast at $3.7 billion, poultry products at $0.5 billion, and dairy products at $0.4 billion.

Economic Outlook

World economic growth is expected to recover from the slight 1986 downturn. Lower prices for oil and other raw materials will begin to make a positive impact on growth in the foreign industrialized economies, and improve prospects for the less developed countries (LDCs).

Germany and Japan suffered negative growth for short periods in 1986 as currency realignments forced them into a transition from export-led to domestically based growth. Later in the year their economies improved and although their trade surpluses continue to grow, the pace has slowed. In 1987, Japan and the United States will each add a full percentage point to their growth rates, while Germany will maintain a steady 3.2-percent growth. Boosted by these leading economies, OECD average growth is expected to approach 3 percent, compared with 2.5 percent in 1986, increasing opportunities for LDC exporters.

The developing countries are expected to experience an even stronger upturn in 1987--expanding at a 2.5 percent rate compared with only 0.8 percent in 1986. In addition to the "locomotive" effect of stronger growth in industrialized country markets, prospects are better because of an improved international lending environment. Oil exporters will have weathered the worst impact of the previous year's halving of petroleum prices by 1987. Oil importers will also benefit from these lower prices, and from lower interest rates in 1987. LDC debtor nations will benefit from a lessening of the tensions that accompanied the serious current account problems faced by Mexico and Nigeria in the wake of plummeting oil prices. Mexico's successful bargaining for more flexible financing arrangements and Nigeria's willingness to pursue new exchange rate policies eased 2 of the sharpest points of possible debtor-lender conflict, recently opening the doors for further lending there and elsewhere in the developing world.

However, prospects for commodity prices and commodity exports remain weak. In 1987, the strongest growth will again take place in the newly industrializing nations in East Asia. Growth in the Pacific Basin may climb from 4.3 to 4.8 percent in 1987. Stabilization of oil prices in the $13-per-barrel range will improve conditions in Mexico and Venezuela, and Latin America's growth is expected to be its strongest since 1980. As a result of this improved growth, total merchandise imports by developing countries will probably grow for the first time since 1981. However, the expansion will be concentrated in manufactured goods.

The dollar is expected to continue weakening on foreign exchange markets in 1987, although indications--such as the October 31 exchange rate stabilization understanding between Japan and the United States--are that the changes will no longer be as great. The dollar has fallen approximately 40 percent against the yen and the mark since its February 1985 peak. However, exchange rate shifts between the United States and its major agricultural competitors have not been nearly as favorable. This situation is expected to continue in 1987.

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Regional Highlights

Western Europe

U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe dropped for the fourth consecutive year in fiscal 1986, but the decline was the smallest of the period. In 1987, another small decline is expected. Grains remain the largest U.S. agricultural export to the region. But, although EC wheat and coarse grain production fell this year, EC grain stocks remain high and--in addition to subsidizing exports--Community policies are encouraging consumption of domestic grain. In addition to the long-standing import levies on foreign grain, policies promoting consumption of domestically produced grain include temporary halts in intervention buying, more stringent quality standards for intervention grain purchases, and a new co-responsibility levy on grain that does not apply to on-farm use.

U.S. soybean exports have been boosted in recent months by reduced Brazilian supplies, lower U.S. prices, and the weaker U.S. dollar. In addition, EC pig numbers may rise through 1987, but the poultry industry's outlook is less expansive than during the year before. As a result of offsetting factors, little change is foreseen in U.S. soybean and soybean meal exports to the EC, traditionally the United States' largest market for these products. However, lower prices for U.S. cotton and tobacco under new farm programs are expected to increase sales to Western Europe in 1987.

Japan

Despite substantially lower feed costs, and an improved economic outlook, Japan is not expected to significantly increase its agricultural purchases from the United States in 1987. Japanese price stabilization programs will probably prevent livestock prices from falling as much as feedstuff costs. Also, administrative guidance will prevent production from rising in response to lower feedstuff costs. After growing almost continuously for a decade, Japanese livestock expansion slowed in 1986, and once more little growth is expected in 1987. Increases in U.S. grain and oilseed shipments to Japan will be more than offset by falling prices.

Cotton exports are expected to rebound from 1986's 49 percent drop in volume, and meat exports are expected to rise for the second year. Most of the increase will be in beef and veal exports, in part due to a 1984 agreement between the United States and Japan.

Canada

While record Canadian wheat, barley, and rapeseed crops have dampened prospects for U.S. grain and oilseed exports to Canada, prospects are better for other commodities. On November 7, 1986, Canada imposed an import duty on U.S. corn. U.S. corn exports accounted for only 2 percent of the value of U.S. farm product exports to Canada in 1986. Relatively large imports during September and October preceded imposition of the duty.

In contrast with strong grain and oilseed production, Canada's fruit, vegetable, and tobacco crops were down from their previous years level. Apple, pear, and cherry production were particularly affected, and a ban on Canadian imports from South Africa provides further optimism for U.S. horticultural exports to Canada. In recent years, U.S. horticultural exports to Canada

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Table 4--U.S. agricultural export value by region,1984-87

Region	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Western Europe	9.264	7.183	6.857	6.7
European Community 1/	8.640	6.668	6.442	6.3
Other Western Europe	.624	.515	.415	.4
Eastern Europe	.741	.532	.447	.4
USSR	2.512	2.525	1.105	.6
Asia	15.209	11.933	10.498	10.7
Middle East 2/	1.865	1.452	1.243	1.3
South Asia 3/	.867	.599	.517	.4
Japan	6.935	5.663	5.139	5.1
China	.692	.239	.088	.1
Other East Asia 4/	3.631	3.138	2.787	3.0
Southeast Asia 5/	1.218	.842	.725	.8
Canada	1.936	1.727	1.466	1.6
Africa	2.868	2.527	2.135	2.0
North Africa 6/	1.542	1.207	1.402	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.327	1.320	.733	.6
Latin America	5.279	4.569	3.599	3.9
Mexico	1.967	1.566	1.115	1.4
Central America & Caribbean	1.223	1.131	1.087	1.1
South America	2.089	1.872	1.397	1.4
Oceania	.216	.204	.216	.2
Total	38.025	31.290	26.319	26.0
Developed Countries 7/	19.179	15.225	13.963	13.6
Less Developed Countries	14.901	12.680	10.721	11.3
Centrally Planned Countries	3.945	3.296	1.640	1.1

1/ Includes Spain and Portugal

2/ Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Sana), Yemen (Aden), Oman, and Bahrain.

3/ Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.

4/ Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

5/ Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines, and Macao.

6/ Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt.

7/ Western Europe, Japan, Canada, and Oceania.

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have faced increased local production and foreign competition, although Canada has remained the United States' largest customer.

USSR

After dropping nearly 60 percent in 1986, the value of U.S. agricultural exports to the USSR is forecast to decline again in 1987. Following record grain purchases from the United States in fiscal 1985, a larger 1985/86 Soviet crop contributed to lower grain imports in fiscal 1986. The 1986/87 crop is forecast to be the largest in 7 years. The wheat crop is also of higher quality. Soybean production in the Soviet Union rose as well, and this, combined with a good forage crop, is expected to reduce the need for soybean imports.

As of mid-November, the USSR had purchased no U.S. grain compared with an average 6.6 million tons purchased by the same time during the previous 3 years of the current U.S.-USSR Long Term Grain Agreement. With lower grain and oilseed purchases possible, and little prospect for significant improvement in other commodities, U.S. agricultural exports to the Soviet Union could fall more than 40 percent in 1987.

Eastern Europe

In 1986, Eastern Europe was one of only two regions which increased their imports of U.S. grains in value. Reduced coarse grain production in much of the region, smaller soybean crops in Yugoslavia and Romania, and an EEP initiative for wheat to Yugoslavia boosted U.S. sales. Total U.S. agricultural exports to the region fell, however, as countertrade opportunities elsewhere cut U.S. cattle hide sales there 40 percent. This, and smaller soybean meal sales, offset U.S. gains in other products, and agricultural exports fell for the sixth consecutive year.

In 1987, a large grain harvest will cut U.S. coarse grain sales, but wheat exports could continue to rise under the EEP. U.S. cattle hide exports will remain depressed as East European countertrade with other suppliers continues to account for much of the region's imports, but soybean meal sales are expected to rise. Most of 1986's drop in meal exports stemmed from falling livestock inventories.

Efforts are now beginning in several countries to rebuild livestock herds, raising overall demand for oilseed products. Higher soybean meal exports are expected to increase total agricultural exports slightly, with most of the additional meal going to Hungary. The effects of the early 1980's economic crisis in Eastern Europe still linger, constraining their ability to import.

China

Exports to China may also improve slightly in 1987. U.S. wheat exports are expected to remain low following a 10 million ton rise in China's grain production, and no improvement is expected in U.S. soybean or cotton sales there. Coarse grain shipments will rise as the United States exports corn to China for the first time since 1983. Small purchases have been made this year for industrial use, and the cities along China's southeast coast could purchase more. However, despite some concern about feed supplies in

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southern China, corn imports are expected to remain small.

South Asia

U.S. farm product exports to South Asia are expected to drop 20 percent from $516 million in 1986 for their fourth consecutive decline. The current drop is due to a sharp fall in Pakistan's wheat import requirements, combined with stiff competition for wheat and soybean oil exports.

A record Pakistani wheat crop will limit wheat imports there to those provided through the Afghan Refugee Relief Program and will result in both Pakistan and India having large exportable supplies of wheat. Pakistan, which is the largest U.S. customer for soybean oil, is expected to show little or no growth in its edible oil imports in 1986. Low-priced palm oil currently accounts for two-thirds of the region's oil imports, and expanding mature oil palm crop area in Malaysia ensures competition will continue to sharpen.

Southeast Asia

Improvement in cotton exports could offset the impact of lower wheat prices and lower oilseed shipments to Southeast Asia in 1987. As a result, U.S. agricultural exports to the region could rise slightly from 1986's $725 million.

Wheat will remain the largest U.S. agricultural export to the region, and a freer trade environment in the Philippines will encourage imports by the region's largest U.S. wheat customer. Tobacco exports could rise as Thailand builds stocks, and a rebounding U.S. market share for cotton--combined with expanding textile industries--will provide a substantial boost for the United States' second most important agricultural export to the region. U.S. oilseed product exports will continue to wane as Indonesia continues its drive to cut soybean imports and conserve foreign exchange, and as China continues to account for much of the region's soybean meal imports.

Other East Asia

Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong have consistently been among the world's most strongly expanding economies in recent years, and will remain so in 1987 despite marginal slippage in their growth. In part assisted by this growth, U.S. agricultural exports to the region are expected to rebound in 1987, led by expanding sales of cotton, cattle hides, and coarse grain.

Livestock numbers remain high in the region as hog producers benefit from high hog prices, low feed costs, and strong export demand (in the case of Taiwan). Rising demand is expected to boost the region's total coarse grain imports and the likelihood of lower Chinese and Thai corn exports further bolsters U.S. prospects. Similarly, Taiwan's, Korea's, and Hong Kong's cotton consumption grew 13, 4 and 19 percent, respectivley in 1985/86, well in excess of global gains. Similar gains are expected in 1986/87 and the U.S. market share is expected to increase as well.

Middle East

Little change is expected in the value of U.S. agricultural exports to the

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Middle East, following a 14 percent decline to $1.2 billion in 1986. Lower prices and export promotion programs are expected to boost shipments but lower prices will limit the gain in value. Gains in sales of barley to Saudi Arabia through EEP, and new programs for high value products to Iraq, should help offset lower prices for cereals. Sales to Turkey are expected to continue declining following yet another good year for the agricultural sector there, while a repeated poor agricultural performance in Israel and Jordan will maintain U.S. agricultural exports to those countries.

North Africa

The largest increase in U.S. agricultural exports in 1986 was in North Africa, led by a 108 percent increase in wheat exports under the EEP. Further gains are possible in 1987 with greater use of the EEP, GSM-102, and various concessional programs. A reduced wheat crop in Tunisia and the need to rebuild stocks in Morocco are expected to increase the regions' wheat import needs, but increasingly aggressive efforts by France to recapture market share in the region may limit U.S. sales.

Sub-Saharan Africa

U.S. agricultural exports to Sub-Saharan Africa are expected to fall nearly 25 percent in 1987, but many uncertainties remain. The continuing threat of locust and grasshopper damage could raise imports and food aid needs. Other factors include new trade policies by Nigeria--such as banning wheat imports--and continuing political instability in the area.

Prospects continue good for crops in most countries; weather has been generally favorable during 1986. Many Sub-Saharan countries produced a second consecutive bumper grain crop in 1986, but some localized food shortages persist, reflecting warfare, poor logistics, and foreign exchange shortages. U.S. exports to Ethiopia are expected to decrease more than 50 percent due to increased domestic production and large stock carryovers, while exports to Sudan will remain close to the 1986 level.

Latin America

Improving economic growth and poor harvests in some Latin American countries will probably increase U.S. agricultural exports to the region. During 1986, Mexico's dwindling foreign exchange reserves and uncertainty about international financing were probably responsible for purchasing delays, helping cut U.S. exports. As a consequence, Mexico's grain and oilseed stocks fell to less than 1 month's use in some cases. With much better borrowing prospects following negotiations with the IMF, and recovery from the previous year's 3 percent economic contraction, U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico are expected to rebound in 1987.

A prolonged drought on the Pacific Coast of Central America has meant poor harvests and better prospects for a slight increase in U.S. agricultural exports to the region. U.S. agricultural exports to Brazil will be boosted by the combination of smaller harvests and economic expansion. Economic reform in Brazil--the Cruzado Plan--was notably successful in cutting inflation, boosting real wages, and expanding domestic demand substantially. In constrast, Venezuela's austerity program and self-sufficiency efforts will continue to limit that country's import potential in 1987, despite an improved economic picture.

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Import Commodities

After rising for 4 years, and reaching record highs during the last 3 of those years, U.S. agricultural imports could fall in 1987. A jump in coffee prices accounted for most of 1986's $1.2 billion import increase, and with an expected Brazilian coffee crop much closer to average, coffee prices have already begun a downward slide. The volume of U.S. coffee imports exceeded roastings in 1986, so import volume is expected to drop in 1987. Abundant cocoa supplies may mean lower prices for imported cocoa, offsetting a slight rise in volume, and U.S. imports of noncompetitive products should drop in 1987.

U.S. sugar and related product imports in 1987 have been kept at the previous year's levels for the purposes of this forecast. Actual imports cannot be forecast until U.S. decisions on the 1987 U.S. sugar quota are announced. By regulation, these quotas must be announced on or before December 15.

Horticultural imports are expected to decline, largely due to reduced orange juice and wine import value. Florida's orange crop and juice yields were up significantly in 1986, leading to substantially lower imports and prices. Assuming Florida is again spared a significant freeze, the volume of imports could fall again in 1987. Vegetable imports are expected to fall from their high 1986 value, produced in part by the year's drought in the southeastern United States. In contrast, declining U.S. production and higher U.S. prices are expected to boost beef imports.

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Table 5--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity, 1984-87

Commodity	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Competitive Products	12.240	12.959	13.072	13.0
Animals and products	3.919	4.153	4.283	4.5
Live animals	.596	.569	.637	.7
Beef and veal	1.165	1.295	1.252	1.5
Pork	.703	.847	.890	.9
Dairy products	.757	.763	.786	.8
Horticultural products	4.463	5.030	5.275	5.0
Fruits (including juices)	1.320	1.791	1.552	1.5
Vegetables and preparations	1.314	1.347	1.560	1.5
Nuts and preparations	.319	.342	.382	.4
Wines and malt beverages	1.510	1.550	1.782	1.6
Grains and feeds	.534	.604	.668	.7
Sugar and related products	1.464	1.280	1.002	1.0
Oilseeds and products	.799	.784	.639	.6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	.563	.556	.606	.7
Seeds	.097	.092	.111	.1
Other competitive	.401	.461	.487	.4
Noncompetitive products	6.676	6.781	7.803	7.0
Bananas and plantains	.752	.752	.740	.7
Coffee, incl. processed	3.300	3.244	4.400	3.8
Cocoa, incl. processed	1.058	1.285	1.189	1.2
Rubber and allied gums	.854	.680	.615	.6
Spices	.206	.243	.345	.3
Tea	.189	.184	.136	.1
Other noncompetitive	.317	.393	.378	.3
Total	18.916	19.740	20.875	20.0

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Table 6--U.S. agricultural imports: Volume by selected commodities, 1984-87

Commodity	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987 Forecast
	--Thousand metric tons--			
Competitive Products	10,704	11,071	11,314	12,000
Beef and veal	550	674	693	712
Pork	328	416	406	415
Dairy products	382	418	400	410
Horticultural products	3,401	3,601	3,794	4,000
Fruits and preparations	1,170	1,315	1,444	1,580
Vegetables and preparations	2,093	2,140	2,199	2,260
Nuts and preparations	138	146	151	150
Wines and malt beverages 1/	13,596	14,083	14,607	15,000
Fruit juices 1/	27,247	35,112	31,539	28,000
Grains and feeds	1,805	2,070	2,311	2,580
Sugar, cane or beet	2,829	2,338	1,905	1,900
Oilseeds and products	1,137	1,271	1,508	1,789
Tobacco, unmanufactured	190	191	208	220
Seeds	82	92	89	88
Noncompetitive products	5,293	5,667	5,762	5,735
Bananas and plantains	2,727	3,022	3,042	3,100
Coffee, incl. processed	1,128	1,128	1,223	1,160
Cocoa, incl. processed	451	539	507	525
Rubber and allied gums	809	799	801	800
Spices	90	98	100	100
Tea	88	81	89	83
Total	15,997	16,738	17,076	17,770

1/ 1,000 HL. Not included in totals.

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Table 7--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by region, 1984-87

Region	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
	--Billion dollars--			
Western Europe	3.858	4.140	4.492	4.2
European Community 1/	3.512	3.751	4.115	3.9
Other Western Europe	.346	.389	.376	.3
Eastern Europe	.258	.261	.287	.3
USSR	.011	.009	.012	--
Asia	3.494	3.299	3.375	3.2
Middle East 2/	.338	.339	.339	.3
South Asia 3/	.306	.322	.429	.3
Japan	.215	.203	.199	.2
China	.194	.186	.191	.2
Other East Asia 4/	.320	.316	.356	.3
Southeast Asia 5/	2.120	1.932	1.860	1.9
Canada	1.736	1.908	1.971	2.0
Africa	1.171	1.144	1.179	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.151	1.124	1.163	1.1
Latin America	7.071	7.525	8.146	7.8
Mexico	1.334	1.290	1.981	1.7
Central America & Caribbean	1.952	1.841	2.033	1.9
South America	3.785	4.394	4.132	4.2
Oceania	1.318	1.454	1.413	1.4
Total	18.916	19.740	20.875	20.0
Developed Countries 7/	7.254	7.803	8.170	8.0
Less Developed Countries	11.196	11.477	12.213	11.5
Centrally Planned Countries	.465	.460	.492	.5

1/ Includes Spain and Portugal.
2/ Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Sana), Yemen (Aden), Oman, and Bahrain.
3/ Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.
4/ Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.
5/ Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines, and Macao.
6/ Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt.
7/ Western Europe, Japan, Canada, and Oceania.

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